

If enough has not already been shown to furnish a ready answer to that question, it will be only necessary to add, that at the last August election, although Mr. Sheppard was not elected, he got a majority over Mr. Hill in Guilford county, of one thousand six hundred and ninety-four votes. So it will be seen, that in North Carolina, (Guilford county I should have said, for I don't believe there are any abolitionists in any other part of the State) as elsewhere and every where, the whigs and abolitionists are found acting together.

It is far from my wish to accuse any North Carolinian of fanatical notions, but I am not certain that if Judge Saunders will refer to the Journals of the Legislature of that State, some few years back, but he may find a mark left by Mr. Morehead, from a point that will give him a bad odor among slaveholders, although he is the owner of slaves himself. So, if he should succeed in his election next August, contrary to my expectation or all reasonable calculation, Mr. Stanley might rise in his place next session, and inquire of his friend Mr. Slade, if this Mr. Morehead who he had seen elected Governor of North Carolina, is not the same Mr. Morehead who succeeded by abolition votes; and without whose support he would have been defeated, and that same Mr. Saunders that he once read of would have been the Executive of a people, whose interests he understands well, and loves dearly, and which people have never doubted his genuine republican principles, or his ability to advocate and sustain them? To all of which, every part and particle, his friend S. might truly give an unequivocal affirmative answer.

Now if after this development of facts in regard to Mr. Morehead's position, he should be elected Governor of North Carolina: and with a full knowledge of the manner, and by whom Gen. Harrison was nominated, he should be elected President of the United States: I think it will be high time for the whole South to exclaim, that, the Abolitionists had conquered the Union!

Is it not a notorious fact that not a slaveholding State in the Union gave General Harrison a single vote in the Convention, and that he was nominated by the anti-masons and abolitionists, and will receive their hearty support? Ask Mr. Slade, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Granger whom they are for—they will say General Harrison! Ask any abolitionist the same question, and you will get the same answer. Ask Mr. Morehead whom he is in favor of, and you will get the same abolition answer—for Harrison.

No abolitionists you find for Mr. Van Buren!—All for Harrison! And yet it is contended that General Harrison is no abolitionist!

Our Washington Correspondent has also furnished us with the following:

Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, page 157, January 22d, 1837—second session of the 19th Congress.

"Mr. Saunders presented a petition of the Board of Managers of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying that the internal traffic in slaves may be prohibited by law, and that provision may be made for the removal of those who may be emancipated, to places without the United States. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means."

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, take this method to address your Honorable body, on a great and important subject, no less than the present and future welfare of millions of the human family, who are deprived under sanction of law, and the customs of some sections of our country, of the rights and privileges of freemen.

And as we view with deep regret the prevailing spirit of oppression and injustice in our land, and the rapid increase of the black population generally in the slave states, we feel depressed with gloomy forebodings, and deprecate the probable consequences which must result, if the trade in human beings, and the practice of slavery is persisted in by these States: if this sin of oppression, if this great national evil is not counteracted by legislative enactment.

Therefore, the petitioners take the liberty to solicit your attention to the several points contained in the memorial.

That your honorable body may take the subject of slavery as it exists in these States, into serious consideration; and prescribe some way, whereby they may divest themselves safely of the evils attendant on slavery, and the internal slave trade, which is kept up among a number of the States.—Although we are sensible that the States have retained certain rights; yet it is also true, that Congress have a constitutional power to provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States. We therefore believe it ought to become a national concern.

And as the welfare of the Union is involved in it: We submit to your consideration the propriety of prohibiting the trade in slaves from one state to another, under any pretence whatever. We further state that the probability is, that many who hold slaves, would let them free, if it could be done without their incurring the expense of transportation.

Under these impressions, we think it a question worthy the attention of the national council whether it would not tend to the general welfare of the Union, for the General Government so far to interpose by legislative aid, as to provide for the expense of transportation of such slaves as their masters may see cause to emancipate.

We hope your honorable body may give the subject all the attention which its importance demands. That the practice of enslaving our fellow men, may not much longer contradict the letter and spirit of our free institutions. That it may no longer be said, that the clank of slavery's chains reverberates through the streets of the capitol city, the seat of justice and legislation of the Union. Where the voice of eloquence is heard declaiming in the cause of freedom, and exulting in the excellence of our free institutions; even where the national council have exclusive legislation, and are bound to guarantee to each State in the Union a republican form of government. With deference, and sentiments of respect, we submit the above to your consideration.

Done at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, held at Centre Meeting House in Guilford County, the 9th of September, 1836, and signed by order.

JOHN GORDEN, Chairman.

AARON COFFIN, Secretary.

Congress of the United States—to be held the first Monday in December, 1836, at the City of Washington.

It will be agreed on all hands that the language of the Federal Whiggery of Guilford is pretty strong on the subject of abolition. We presume that no one who reads the above Memorials, will doubt the sentiments of the opposition in that regard.

We now pursue the Record in reference to a petition similar to the above, presented by Mr. Sheppard, in 1830.

"21st Congress—1st Session.

"Congress of the United States. In the House of Representatives. Monday, March 8th, 1830.—Journal page 379.

"Mr. AUGUSTINE H. SHEPPARD presented a petition of the Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying Congress to take measures for the entire abolition of slavery within the District of Colum-

bia; and also, for suppressing the traffic in slaves, between the said District and the Southern States; which petition was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia."

"OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

Washington February 3d 1840.

This is to certify that the above is a true copy of an entry on the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the day and date above-mentioned.

It does not appear that the Committee to which the petition was referred returned it to the office, as it is not on its proper file, nor can it be found although diligent search has been made for it.

S. BURCHE, Ch. Clk. Office Ho. Rep.

I do hereby certify that S. Burché is Chief Clerk in my office.

H. A. GARLAND."

We have thus presented the whole subject to our readers—which will afford matter for further reflection and future comment.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 5th inst., has the following:—"We are more and more convinced, that if we could lay hands on a file of the papers formerly published by the present Editor of the Raleigh Standard, that we could convict him of being an abolitionist. Can any body put us in the way of procuring one?"

What File would the Editors particularly desire? The File of the People's Press and of the Wilmington Advertiser, are at their service, whenever they choose to send an order for them, accompanied with a pledge to return them uninjured within a reasonable time. If they want the Cape-Fear Recorder, though we have them not, we think we can put them in the way of obtaining them.

We think one of the Editors has got on a wrong scent, as he did when he charged us with being a Federalist. He is, perhaps, thinking of "The Liberator," a paper with which we had no connexion.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

(Ho. of Rep.) Washington City, Jan. 20, 1840.

Sir: We have just elected Blair & Rives public printers. The vote stood, Blair & Rives, 110; Gales & Seaton, 92; scattering, 5; whole number of votes given, 207—30 administration members absent. The battle through the day has been a warm and hard-fought one, but the Federalists, at the close, surrendered like men, with one or two exceptions. There are some wholesome restrictions imposed upon the printing. I hope that both parties will begin a system of economy in earnest, and I trust the Whigs (I beg pardon, Federalists) will now join in putting things right. The Committee of Ways and Means will not report larger appropriations than estimates, which are 18 millions only. The President recommends reform; the Secretary of the Treasury does the same; and the Federal Whigs, I think, will now practice it. Heretofore they preached reform to the people, and practised the most extended extravagance by their acts and votes. Since the downfall of the U. S. Bank, and the development of its unparalleled frauds and corruptions, the main lever of Federal Whiggery, the whole whig concern seems to be a complete break. Justice and Truth are mighty and will prevail.

Washington City February 5th, 1840.

Sir:—It does really seem to me that if Mr. Stanley is permitted to hold a seat in Congress the whole people of these United States must become to be abolitionists. There has been more open and free debating on that subject since his membership than ever was had on the subject before; and caused principally too, from his blind and unstatesmanlike conduct, in feeble efforts to manufacture abolition Van Buren men. He has endeavored to show that every democratic Governor, Senator, or any other officer elected by any of the non slaveholding States for the last year or so, are abolitionists.

You know at the last session, notwithstanding Doctor Duncan voted with the South to ally the question in the House, Mr. Stanley would insist on his being an abolitionist. Mr. Tappan, Senator from Ohio, and who was just about that time elected, you will remember was made out by Mr. S. to be a brother of the celebrated Arthur Tappan of New York, and not less celebrated for his abolition principles.

The recently elected democratic Governor of Massachusetts, (Judge Morton), was proven by him the other day, conclusively to his mind, to be a rank abolitionist. In fact, with him every body is an abolitionist except the abolitionists themselves. He and they have one common candidate for the Presidency, and he therefore concludes that as he himself is no abolitionist his coadjutors in whiggery cannot be, and they are only to be found in the democratic ranks. And he has to be sure made search for them in that party throughout the entire non-slaveholding States, and what success his labors have been crowned with can be seen by the following able remarks (which I herewith send you) of Mr. Tappan on the subject of abolition, delivered in the Senate on yesterday.

Mr. Stanley having found however that he was not likely to hunt up any northern democratic abolitionists, has, I am told, turned his attention towards the South to see what can be done in that quarter; having as I understand made a most tremendous attack upon Judge Saunders, your democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina.

Now, if Judge Saunders should turn out to be a Mr. Senator Tappan on that subject and what honest and candid man can doubt it, Mr. Stanley, surely should be pitted, as being a most unassuming and unfortunate new beginner in the cause of anti-democracy.

P. S.—Mr. Calhoun has just concluded his speech in the Senate in opposition to the General Government assuming the State debts, and I understand was very conclusive in showing the mischievous effects of such a scheme.

The House has at last got through with all the elections, having on yesterday chosen a Chaplain. A Mr. Bates, a Congregationalist, from one of the Northern States. They have been engaged the whole of this day in presenting petitions.

*The remarks above alluded to shall appear next week.

OHIO.

THE ABOLITION PETITIONS REJECTED.

Never were the Ebony and Topaz party so completely caught in their own trap as they were to-day. A resolution was introduced, which the State WILLIAM COLE JOHNSON preface with a three days speech; or rather, we might say, a four days speech, for an intervening Sunday was doubtless employed in gathering breath for the argumentation of Monday, and the peroration of to-day. This resolution, which has become now a standing rule of the House, provides that Abolition petitions shall not be received. As almost the whole body of Democrats had last year agreed to receive and lay the Abolition petitions on the table, Mr. Augustus's famous resolution, "Ebony and Topaz," Whiggery supposed that they would, in a body, vote against the rejection of these petitions, at the first hop.

With a view, therefore, to help Harrison in the South, it was determined that his Southern friends should make such an ultra anti-Abolition move, as would deter the whole Northern Democracy from voting for it, and for their sake, bring some of their friends in the South to oppose it. The vote of the Northern Democracy, with the whole body of Northern Whigs, would alone have defeated it; and being certain that they dare not vote for it, the Federal friends of HARRISON felt secure that in offering it there was no danger of success, and that while they would be able to claim the merit of the proposition, the cause of their Northern allies would suffer nothing, but gain rather by its failure. Besides, the Atlas letter-writer states that it was agreed "that their Northern friends would find no fault with them," as "the Southern Whigs say that the HARRISON nominations were perfectly satisfactory." This being the state of things, the Southern wing of the Federalists forced home a rejection of abolition petitions at the threshold upon the Democratic party, North and South.

They knew that the whole mass of their own political friends, in the non-slaveholding States, would vote against the rejection, and if the Northern Democracy, as a party, flinched in this crisis, or a single member of it in the South, the Southern Whigs would bear off the credit of proposing a Southern measure, to be defeated by Democratic votes. But, alas! the short-sighted men. They fixed a trap to catch their own Ebonyes. A sufficient number of Democrats voted for the proposition to carry it, and now they have the satisfaction to see the whole Abolition junta imprisoned in a pen contrived by their own affectionate political brethren. How pleasant it must be to Mr. ADAMS to look through the cracks of the wolf pen in which he is incarcerated, and see the Hon. W. COLE JOHNSON, (who paid him such high compliments to-day) standing as the contriver, and yet lamenting the case of his constituents. Messrs. GORDON, SLADE, PECK, GRANGER, FILLMORE, GATES, HUNT—all, all, are in pinfold, and gagged by their good HARRISON confederate, Mr. JOHNSON. The Northern Democracy would willingly have taken Mr. ATHERTON's milder measure, but as nine weeks of the session had been wasted by Abolition freaks—the first four in trying to bring in the Abolition men of wax, Messrs. AVENUE and Co.—the last five in the attempt to introduce some hundred thousand Abolition petitioners, men, women, and children—they must forgive the few Northern Democrats who concluded it was better to go with Mr. W. COLE JOHNSON in putting the straight-jacket on his phrensy friends, who had resolved to consume the whole session in Abolition debates.

Every Democrat from the slaveholding States voted for the resolution, and every Federalist from the slaveholding States voted against it, except four, namely, Messrs. BELL and GENTRY, of Tennessee, and ANDERSON and UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky.—Every Federalist from the non-slaveholding States voted against it, except Mr. PROFFIT of Indiana.—It will be seen by Mr. VANDERPOEL's speech, and his call for the previous question, that although he voted against the measure as proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, he was ready to adopt another quite as effectual, for which he voted before, and to which he referred; and in passing it, we believe the Northern Democracy would have been almost unanimous.

On Thursday, the 30th of January, the House was chiefly occupied in discussing the subject of the public printing, and in the election of a Printer. On the 31st The first thing in order was the execution of the resolution of Mr. BLACK, to elect a committee of five, *viva voce*, to inquire into the propriety of reducing the present tariff of prices for executing the public printing, or of having the same done in a national office, to be established for that purpose. This subject occupied the House during the day, and was adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, Feb. 3d, the House proceeded to the election of a committee to inquire into the propriety of reducing the price of public printing. After two trials Messrs. R. Garland and Evans were appointed. An attempt was made, to elect a Chaplain, without success.

On the 4th of the House, after several trials, elected the Rev. Mr. Bates as their Chaplain. A message was received from the President, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to judicial constructions which have been given to existing laws for the collection of imposts, affecting injuriously the accruing revenue. No business of importance was transacted.

On the 5th the House was chiefly occupied in receiving petitions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

TO THE LADIES.

In my address to you published in a late number of the Standard, I promised that you should hear from me again. I now attempt to redeem that promise through the medium of the same Paper.

I cannot proceed without owing to you, my dear ladies, both married and single, that it is with great reluctance and due deference to your sex that I ask your interference in the great distracting political question of the day, and I must repeat that I am mainly governed by a desire to contract and check a similar interference by the Northern Ladies.

The Journals of the National Legislature and the public Prints tell us, from time to time, of the movements of the fair sex in the Northern States upon the momentous subject of abolition, now under the consideration of Congress and the whole American people.

We have a Newspaper account that "a distinguished abolition lady of Massachusetts received so many scattering votes that she is said to be actually one of the four highest candidates" from whom the Legislature will have to choose a Governor.

In the exercise of your influence, ladies, I am fully persuaded that you will take precedence, and delicacy, the great principles, which adorn your sex, for your guide. These characteristics of the Southern ladies should never be lost sight of. We all know that mildness is necessary to our own comfort, and they who are continually tormenting others must be wretched themselves. Is it necessary here to charge you to be very cautious how you handle the various subjects of my address with those who entertain opinions adverse to mine? A course differing from mildness might have a bad effect and result in mischief, if not insult. Husbands, particularly, should be very politely and kindly addressed by their wives; a peevish Husband you know is at all times very sensitive, and at some times wholly unfit to reason on momentous subjects. Very few, so far as I have been able to judge, can quietly listen to a narrative of his faults, an attempt to do which often makes an enemy of ones best friend. Be mindful, therefore, how you speak of the inconsistency of those who scruple to vote for Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency of the United States, because he stands charged of voting when a member of the New York Convention to retain in the Constitution of that State the right of suffrage to such free negroes as held property to the value of \$250, and now forthwith stand pledged to vote for Mr. Morehead for Governor of North Carolina, who while a member of the late North Carolina Convention was

and two—the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Merrick) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Smith)—being opposed to it. The report was then read. It argued at length, and with great ability; the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, and concluded with resolutions of the same tenor. After a debate in which Messrs. Grundy, Benton, and Brown advocated and sustained the doctrines of the report, and Messrs. Crittenden, Webster, Southard, and Preston, opposed them. On motion of Mr. King, it was recommitted to the select committee; and the Senate adjourned.

On the 31st. The Vice President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, made in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th inst., in relation to internal improvements in the Territory of Wisconsin, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grundy, from the Select Committee, to which was recommitted the report submitted yesterday on the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Benton, in opposition to the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, reported it, with some modifications; which were read, a discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Grundy, Hubbard, and Wright, sustained and advocated the report, and Messrs. Preston, Southard, and Merrick opposed it; when it was informally passed over. The Senate went into Executive business; and then adjourned until Monday.

On Monday, Feb. 3d, after the presentation of petitions, the report of the Select Committee on the assumption by the Government of the debts of the States was taken up, and Mr. Clay of Alabama made an able argument in favor of the principles of the report, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Crittenden and others. Mr. Crittenden rejoined; and on motion by Mr. Phelps, the Senate adjourned.

On the 4th The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of 22d January, 1840; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Also, a report from the Secretary of War, containing an enumeration of the militia of the United States; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tappan addressed the senate, at some length, on the subject of abolition memorials.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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guilty of the identical same deed of which the President stands accused; nay, he has done more, for he, Mr. Morehead, made the proposition himself to retain that clause in our Constitution, and I could cite you to other acts of his, friendly to the free negroes and insulting if not dangerous to civil society; but let the above suffice for the present.

He charges the Administration with forming a "Union" with abolitionists. Delicacy should have buttoned his lip on that grave subject; has he taken a correct view of his own situation; a little reflection on the cases above alluded to, should have silenced him. Let it be further asked, if the subject of abolition is so remarkably popular in Guilford, will not the freemen of that county require its support at the hands of Mr. Morehead.—In fine, let it be asked whether it is the Administration or the Federal Whig candidate for the office of Governor that has formed a "Union" with the abolitionists. Let the enlightened and patriotic sons of North Carolina answer these interrogatories at the ballot box next August, and we have nothing to fear. Let us pursue this subject further, ladies: I wish to carry the war into the enemies camp, and it being understood that Mr. Morehead will support the election of Gen. Harrison for President I desire to touch him on that chord. Will you hear what the Emancipator, an able Northern abolition Newspaper of extensive circulation and untiring zeal in that diabolical cause, said on the receipt of the news of the nomination of Harrison and the rejection of Clay for the Presidency by the late Harrisburg Convention?

That organ of abolition said "No man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North which has done it. Praise to God for a great Anti-Slavery victory."

Who wants stronger proof than the above of the abolition principles of Granny Harrison in a Northern market, and yet we have more of it from the same source. In reference to Mr. Clay, the same Paper says "A man of high talents, of great distinction, of political services, of boundless personal popularity has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this Republic on account of his devotion to Slavery." It is well known and will not be candidly denied that Henry Clay was decidedly the favorite and choice of the Federal Whigs of North Carolina for the Presidency until after the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, in which, on the first ballot, he obtained the highest vote given; he was then "pushed off the stool," and it now remains for the delegates of North Carolina to that famous Convention to explain to the people by what art of Hocus Pocus the name of Clay was ostracised and that of Harrison, with all his political black cockade sins, adopted and recommended to a Southern Slave holding people for President of the United States.

No doubt the rejection of Mr. Clay by that devoted Convention was for "his devotion to Slavery." From the same source we have the following fifth: "Set up a monument of progress there, Let the winds tell the tale, Let the Slave holders hear the news, Let foreign nations hear it, Let O'Connell hear it." See what an insult offered to a Southern people by sending the news to the Slaves; and O'Connell is the Irish fellow that insulted our minister, Mr. Stevenson, at the court of St. James, because he is a Slaveholder. Mark the following from the same Emancipator, ladies; it says "Let the Slaves hear it. The rejection of Henry Clay by the Whig Convention taken in connection with all the circumstances is one of the heaviest blows the monster Slavery has received in this Country."

Who can attentively read the above extracts from an abolition paper, without concluding that the red peticot candidate for the Presidency has been forced upon us, under the sanction of our delegates, by a Northern set of fanatics whose objects the abolition of Slavery and the destruction of our property. Federal Whigs cannot deny the truth of the above extracts, coming as they do from Whig authority, and if Granny Harrison is looked upon in an abolition region where he is best known as friendly to that detestable cause, is it not safest for us, let me ask, in a Slaveholding country, for our negro property and our peace as a nation, to view him and treat him as such?

The following dirty stuff is taken from the Ohio Statesman, a newspaper published where General Harrison lives and is well known; since his nomination that paper says "Abolitionism warmed up. The abolitionists of Ohio are in ecstasies at the defeat of Clay and the nomination of Harrison." We now see what the abolitionists of his own State think of Granny Harrison, and who can doubt his principles so well understood and correctly promulgated by his best acquaintances.—Can Mr. Morehead or any other man support his election without aiding the ruinous cause of abolition? Let the question be fairly met at the threshold. Don't stave it off, Whigs, and give it the sneaking go by because Democrats urge it.

The day may yet arrive when repentance for Whig sins will be too late to save our liberty, our Union, our peace, and our property. Be vigilant, and your timely caresses, ladies, will avail much in the cause of your country. Must repeat the request that you subscribe for a democratic Newspaper; it will enable you to detect the errors of the opposition. May the blessings of Heaven rest upon you and our country.

PETER.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The first free school in Rockingham county went into operation on the 20th of January 1840. This is probably the first free school commenced in the State. The entire county has been surveyed into districts, 8 miles long, and 4½ wide; two school Houses to be created in each. In a short time all the Houses will be completed and schools in operation in every district in the County. It is but sheer justice to Messrs. Thomas S. Gallaway Nathan Wright Thomas B. Wheeler Robert W. Lawson, John L. Lesuers Meajah McGehee, Rawley Gallaway E. T. Brodoux, Joel Fagg and James Currie, who constitute the school superintendency for Rockingham, to state that great credit is due them, for the very able and zealous manner in which they have performed their duties.—Messrs. J. G. Wright and E. W. Hancock, surveyors, are also entitled to much credit for the part they have taken in the matter.

AUCTION.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, TOOLS, &c. &c. I will offer at Auction, on Friday the 14th day of February next, at my shop, in this City, all my household and kitchen FURNITURE, amongst which are, a large Mahogany Sideboard and Tables, Secateurs, and a Book Case; one first rate eight day Clock (an excellent time piece); one pair large gilt Looking Glasses; a handsome Mantle Glass; together with a great many articles, too tedious to mention.

A new Sewing Machine, with six spindles, and a Carding Machine, both in good order; three sets Blacksmiths' tools, complete, with Swages, &c. &c. for a Carriage maker; Coach and Barouche Lamps, with laces and materials, consisting of a great many articles; all my benches, fixtures, and tools, in the wood shop, together with all the Harness Makers' tools, one set of Planing tools, with one Planing Mill, a first rate article; an excellent lot of Upper and Harness Leather, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention.

Several CARRIAGES; Paints, &c. &c.

TEXAS or SALES.—Six months credit for all sums over \$10; all under, cash. All over \$100, negotiable at either of the Banks in this City.

THO. COBBES.

Feb 12, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HEBERT and CO. N.Y.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Reddick Griffin, Administrator, &c.

Petition to Manumit Slave Willis.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in "The North Carolina Standard," for six weeks, notifying all persons interested in the above named Slave to the Citizens of the State of North Carolina, to file the filing of this petition at this term, and that the same will be set for hearing at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the Fourth Monday of March next.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, CLK.

Test: pr. adv. \$5 68 26 61.

Feb 12, 1840.

TYPOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.—A Practical Printer, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to be connected with a newspaper establishment, as principal, in N. Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His political views are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration. Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, N. Carolina," postage paid.

Feb 12, 1840.

INSOLVENTS NOTICE.—To David McDaniell and his attorneys at Law, George W. Haywood, and Charles Manly, Esquires, and to James Cooper, and Thomas Lewis & Co. of Oxford, N. C., Benjamin Thomas, Isaiah Pascale, James Hunt, and Leslie Gilliam, Sheriff of Granville County, and John X. Parker.

I do hereby notice, that I have been arrested by virtue of a Ca. Se. at the instance of David McDaniell, and that thereupon, have given bond and security for my appearance at Wake County Court on the 3rd Monday of February, 1840, when and where I shall apply to said Court for the benefits of the Oath of an honest debtor, and that I shall file in the said County Clerk's Office, a schedule of my property, according to the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided.—You can attend, and show cause, if any you have, against my intended application.

WASHINGTON H. THOMAS.

Granville County, Jan. 17, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Burnsville, Yancey County, N. C., on the 31st December, 1839—and if not taken out previous to 31st March, 1840, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Allen Joseph, B. Barnett, Josephus D. Boon Erwa, C. Calloway Ashbury, D. Deyton Eldridge, Davis Henry, F. Fleming Samuel, G. George John, Gibbs Thomas, H. Hensley William A., Horton Zephaniah, Harwell Holly,